

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to sustain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

[VOL. XI. NO. 537.]

TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one square for the first week, and 25 cents each week thereafter, for the second week, and so on. All letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2101. From Warrenton by Louisburg and Kolls' Store, to Raleigh, 57 miles and back, every day, in 5 horse post coaches. Leave Warrenton every day at 3 p. m., arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 a. m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 8 a. m., arrive at Warrenton same day by 9 p. m.

2102. From Raleigh by Aversborough to Fayetteville, 61 miles, and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every day at 5 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 6 p. m., arrive at Raleigh next day by 7 a. m.

2103. From Fayetteville by Lumberton and Leesville to Marion c. h. S. C. 77 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at half past 7 p. m., arrive at Marion c. h. next day by half past 9 a. m.

Leave Marion c. h. every day at 3 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville same day by half past 4 p. m.

2104. From Fayetteville by Randallville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C. to Cheraw, 66 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 p. m., arrive at Cheraw next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 11 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville same day, by 4 p. m.

2105. From Halifax by Enfield, Phillips' store, Nashville and Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 86 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Halifax every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Nashville by 12 1/2, leave same at 1 p. m., and arrive at Raleigh same day, by 10 p. m.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a. m., arrive at Nashville by noon, and at Halifax same day by 10 p. m.

2106. From Enfield by Mount Prospect to Tarboro', 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Monday at 11 a. m., arrive at Tarboro' same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Enfield same, by 5 p. m.

2107. From Nashville by Rocky Mount to Tarborough, 23 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Nashville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at noon, after the arrival of the mail from Raleigh, arrive at Tarboro' same days by 9 p. m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Nashville, same days by noon.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Greensboro' next days by 11 a. m., leave same at 1 p. m., and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p. m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a. m., arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a. m., and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a. m.

2109. From Salem by Longtown, Lexington, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord, Cowan's store, Charlotte, and White Hall to York c. h. S. C. 112 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a. m., arrive at Salisbury same day by 1 p. m.; leave Salisbury at 2 p. m., arrive at Concord same days by 8 p. m.; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Charlotte by 10 a. m.; leave Charlotte at 12 noon, and arrive at York c. h. same days, Tuesday and Friday by 7 p. m.

Leave York c. h. every Monday and Thursday at 3 a. m., arrive at Charlotte by 11 a. m.; leave Charlotte at 1 p. m., and arrive at Concord same days, Monday and Thursday by 7 p. m.; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Salisbury by 9 a. m.; leave Salisbury at 10 a. m., and arrive at Salem same days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p. m.

2110. From Norfolk, Va. by Portsmouth, Hargroves, Suffolk, Somerton, Winton, N. C. Murfreesboro', Anosky Bridge, Scotland Neck and Rosemeath to Tarboro', 132 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches. (While a post office is in operation at Winton, that

part of this route which lies between Winton and Murfreesboro' may be carried in a 2 horse stage.)

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Suffolk by 3 p. m., and at Winton the same days by 9 p. m., and at Murfreesboro' by 11 p. m.; leave Murfreesboro' next days at 3 a. m., arrive at Winton by 5 a. m., and at Tarboro' same days, Wednesday Friday and Monday by 6 p. m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Winton same days by 9 p. m.; leave Winton next days after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro' at 5 a. m., and arrive at Suffolk by 11 a. m.; leave Suffolk at half past 11, arrive at Norfolk same days, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 p. m.

2111. From Tarboro' by Oak Grove, Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fayetteville, 108 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday 5 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Tarboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 a. m.

2112. From Somerton, Va. by Gates c. h. Minton's and Ballard's Bridge to Edenton, 42 miles and back, once a week in sulkeys.

Leave Somerton every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Edenton same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 5 a. m., and arrive at Somerton same day by 6 p. m.

2113. From Edenton by Plymouth to Washington, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in sulkeys.

Leave Edenton every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p. m., arrive at Washington next days, Monday and Thursday by 5 p. m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Edenton next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 9 a. m.

2114. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep Creek, New Lebanon, N. C. Elizabeth City, Woodville and Hertford to Edenton, 76 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse stages between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, and twice a week in 2 horse stages between Elizabeth City and Edenton.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 7 p. m.; leave Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Edenton same days by 2 p. m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p. m., leave Elizabeth City every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p. m.

2115. From Warrenton by Grove Hill, Littleton, Fortune's Fork, Halifax and Northampton c. h. to Murfreesboro', 70 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Halifax same days by 10 p. m., and at Murfreesboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p. m.

Leave Murfreesboro' every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m., arrive at Halifax same days by 6 p. m., and at Warrenton next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 2 p. m.

2116. From Diamond Grove to Northampton c. h. and back, once a week.

Leave Diamond Grove every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Northampton c. h. same day by 2 p. m.

Leave Northampton c. h. every Wednesday at 4 p. m., after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro', arrive at Diamond Grove same day by 7 p. m.

2117. From Winton by Pitch Landing, Bethel, Colerain, Mount Gold, Windsor, and Merry Hill, to Edenton, 70 miles and back, once a week, in sulkeys.

Leave Winton, every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Edenton next day, Saturday, by 6 p. m.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Winton next day, Thursday, by 7 p. m.

2118. From Windsor by Turner's Roads, Britton's Store and Scotland Neck to Bryan's Cross Roads; thence by Britton's Store and Turner's Cross Roads to Windsor, 90 miles, equal to 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Scotland Neck same day by 5 p. m., at Bryan's Roads next day by 10 a. m., leave same at 12 a. m., and arrive at Windsor every Saturday by 10 a. m.

2119. From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodville every Monday at 10 a. m., arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 1 p. m.

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday to 2 p. m., arrive at Woodville same day by 5 p. m.

2120. From Elizabeth City by Camden c. h. Indiantown, Currituck c. h. Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge and Great Bridge to Norfolk, 62 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Norfolk the next day, Thursday by 9 a. m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 11 a. m., arrive at Elizabeth City next day, Friday, by 6 p. m.

2121. From Tarboro' by Sparta, Bennboro', Greenville, Washington and Swift Creek Bridge to Newbern, 85 miles and back, three times a week in two horse stages.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Washington same days by 9 p. m., and at Newbern next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 4 p. m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Washington same days by 6 p. m., and at Tarboro' every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by 7 p. m.

2122. From Stantonburg by Snow Hill Hookerston, Kinston, Strabane and Albertson's to Kenansville, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Kenansville every Friday at 6 p. m.

Leave Kenansville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Stantonburg every Wednesday by 6 p. m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville, Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p. m., arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p. m., and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p. m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Milton by 8 a. m.; leave Milton at 9 a. m., arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p. m.; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a. m., and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p. m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p. m.

2125. From Salem by Huntsville, Houstonville, Tabor Church, Bethany Church, Statesville, Oak Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Bridgetown, Badfordsville, Rutherfordton, White Oak, Gownsville, S. C. and Milford to Greenville, 196 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a. m., arrive at Huntsville by 8 a. m., and at Statesville same days by 8 p. m.; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Morgantown same days by 6 p. m.; leave Morgantown next days, Wednesday and Saturday, by 5 a. m., and arrive at Greenville next days, Thursday and Sunday by 11 a. m.

Leave Greenville every Saturday and Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Morgantown next days, Sunday and Wednesday, by 8 p. m.; leave Morgantown next days, Monday and Thursday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Statesville same days by 6 p. m.; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Salem same days by 8 p. m.

2126. From Enfield by Brinkleysville to Hillsbridge; return by Sycamore Alley to Enfield, equal to 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Hillsbridge by 1 p. m., and at Enfield same day by 8 p. m.

2127. From Louisville by Haysville, Lynnvill, Health Seat, Oxford, Young's Store and Brownsville, to Clarksville, in Va. 59 miles; return by Bullocks, Daniel's Store, Early's Store and Oxford, once a week.

Leave Louisville every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Clarksville every Friday by 10 a. m.

Leave Clarksville every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Louisville every Saturday by 8 p. m.

2128. From Raleigh by Wake Forest, Lemay's Roads, Wilton and Pattons ville to Oxford, 57 miles and back, once a week in two horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Oxford same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Oxford every Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Raleigh same day by 7 p. m.

2129. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill,

Hillsboro', Mason Hall, Hawfields, Haw River, Albright's and Allamance to Greensboro', 83 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Greensboro' the next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a. m.

Leave Greensboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Raleigh next days, Thursday and Sunday, by 8 p. m.

2130. From Hillsboro' by Scottsville, Pleasant Grove, Anderson's Store, Fawcett's Store, Stony Creek, High Rock, Lenox Castle and Reeds Store to Wentworth, 67 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 3 a. m., arrive at Wentworth the next day by noon.

Leave Wentworth every Sunday at half past 12 p. m., arrive at Hillsboro' every Monday by 8 p. m.

2131. From Raleigh by Fish Dam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Mount Tiran and Van Hook's Store to Roxboro'; return the same road to Fish Dam, thence by Herndon's and Flemings to Raleigh, equal to 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Roxboro' next day, Saturday, by 6 p. m.

Leave Roxboro' every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Raleigh every Thursday by 6 p. m.

2132. From Huntsville by Hamptonville, New Castle, Wilkesboro' Jeffersonson and North Fork to Showns Roads, 97 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wilkesboro' same day, by 5 p. m.; and at Showns Roads next day, Saturday, by 10 p. m.

Leave Showns Roads, every Wednesday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 8 p. m.; and at Huntsville every Thursday, by 6 p. m.

2133. From Wilkesboro' by Brier Creek to Jonesville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday, at 7 a. m., arrive at Jonesville same day, by 2 p. m.

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 6 p. m.

2134. From Salem by Clemmons ville to Mocksville, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Mocksville same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Mocksville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Salem same day by 4 p. m.

2135. From Statesville by Liberty Hill, Sullivan, and Mount Pisgah to Statesville, equal to 17 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a. m., and return to Statesville same day by 7 p. m.

2136. From Huntsville to Rockford, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 9 a. m., arrive at Rockford by 2 p. m.

Leave Rockford at half past 2 p. m., arrive at Huntsville same day, Thursday, by 8 p. m.

2137. From Grayson c. h. Va. by Bowers' Store, N. C., Jeffersonson and Old Fields to Councils Store, 71 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Grayson c. h. every other Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Councils Store next day Tuesday, by 6 p. m.

Leave Councils Store every other Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Grayson c. h. next day, Saturday by 6 p. m.

2138. From Hillsboro' by Oakland, Cedar Grove, Prospect Hill, Cochran's Store, McMurry's and Leesburg to Milton, 45 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Milton same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Milton every Tuesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 8 p. m.

2139. From Charlotte by Maxwell's Store, Morrison's Tan Yard, Surveyorsville, Fallwoods Store, Oakville, Jacksonville and Dillonsville to Ingram's Store; return by Walkersville, Findlaysville, Providence and Hemphill's Store to Charlotte; equal to 52 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at noon, arrive at Ingram's Store, every Friday by 7 p. m.

Leave Ingram's store, every Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Charlotte every Monday, by 9 a. m.

2140. From Fayetteville by Graham's Bridge, Rockingham, Lillsville, Wadesborough, Lanesborough, Cockburn's store, Maxwell's store, Charlotte and Huntersville, to Lincolnton, 159 miles, and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Wadesboro' every Thursday, by 10 a. m.; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a. m., arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 10 a. m., leave Charlotte at 11 a. m., arrive at Lincolnton same day, by 7 p. m.

(Proposals will be rec'd. for time a week.)

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 4 p. m., arrive at Charlotte every Thursday, at 11 a. m.; leave Charlotte at 12 noon; arrive at Wadesboro' every Friday, by 10 a. m.; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a. m. and arrive at Fayetteville next day, Saturday, by 4 p. m.

2141. From Hopewell to Beatties Ford, 9 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hopewell every Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Beatties Ford, same day, by 7 a. m.

Leave Beatties Ford every Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Salisbury, arrive at Hopewell in two hours.

2142. From Charlotte by Steel Creek and Stovesville to Haylesville, 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 11 a. m., arrive at Haylesville same day, by 6 p. m.

Leave Haylesville every Thursday at noon, arrive at Charlotte every Friday, by 9 a. m.

2143. From Raleigh by Princes' Bridge, Pittsboro', Dorsettville, Marley's Mills, Ashboro' and Spencer's to Salisbury, 118 miles and back, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a. m., arrive at Salisbury next Thursday and Monday by 11 a. m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Raleigh the next Thursday and Monday by 4 p. m.

2144. From Salisbury by Miranda, Mount Mourne and Beatties Ford to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday, at 5 p. m., arrive at Lincolnton every Friday by 6 p. m.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 11 a. m.

2145. From Salisbury, by Houston's to Statesville, 33 miles, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p. m.

Leave Statesville Tuesday and Friday, at 3 a. m., arrive at Salisbury same days by noon.

2146. From Charlotte by Jourdanville, China Grove, Pleasant Valley, Bell Air, S. C. Harrisburg, Lancaster c. h. Pleasant Hill, Sandtown, and Flat Rock to Camden, 80 miles, and back, twice a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Camden next days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p. m.

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Charlotte next days, Tuesday and Thursday, by 11 a. m.

2147. From Pittsboro' by Rocky Rest, Cane Creek, Hickory Mountain, Rocky River, Sandy Grove, Long's Mills, Hor's Store, and Clappa to Greensboro' 68 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Greensboro' every Thursday by 6 p. m.

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Pittsboro' every Saturday by 6 p. m.

2148. From Salisbury by Mount Vernon to County Line, 25 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at County Line same day by 8 p. m.

Leave County Line every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Salisbury same day by noon.

2149. From Raleigh by Webb's Mills and Buckhorn Falls to Haywood; return by Seiby's Store to Raleigh, equal to 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Haywood same day by 8 p. m., and at Raleigh every Saturday by 6 p. m.

2150. From Salisbury by Spring Grove, Sheriffs Ford, Mountain Creek, Lincolnton, Wiltons Mills, Morgantown, Lower Creek, and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro', 150 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' every Thursday by 5 p. m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a. m.

2151. From Lincolnton, by Wilsonville, Garner's Ford, Duncan's Creek, Rutherfordton, Edneysville, and Murraysville, to Ashville, 110 miles, and back once a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Lincolnton every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Rutherfordton same day, and at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p. m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Lincolnton every Tuesday by 6 p. m.

2152. From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Mooresboro', Beaver Dam, and Erwinsville to Buffalo, 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Sunday at 5 a. m., arrive at Buffalo same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Buffalo every Monday at 4 a. m.,

arrive at Irwinesville by 7 a. m., and at Reutherfordton same day by 5 p. m.
2153 From Salisbury, by Fulton, to Huntsville, return by Mocksville to Salisbury, once a week.
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at Huntsville same day and at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a. m.

2154 From Morgantown, by Pleasant Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 60 miles and back, once a week in stages.
Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Ashville every Sunday at 5 a. m., arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p. m.

2155 From Morgantown by Beard's Forge and Little River, to Statesville, 61 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Morgantown every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Statesville every Tuesday by 5 p. m.

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Morgantown every Thursday by 5 p. m.

2156 From Charlotte, by Alexandria, Hickory Grove, Mount Mourne, Statesville, Mount Pleasant, Honey Point, and Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and back, once a week, in stages.
Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11 a. m., arrive at Statesville same day by 9 p. m.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at 9 a. m., arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 11 a. m.

2157 From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's Store, New Salem, New Market, Hunt's Store, and Brummels to Lexington. Return by way of Fair Grove, Le Grange, and New Market; equal to 82 miles and back once a week.
Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Lexington Sunday by 6 p. m.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday by 6 p. m.

2158 From Ashville, by Mill Run, Claytonville, Cathey's Creek, Tuxway, S. C. Keowee, and Pickens c. h. to Pendleton, 92 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Ashville every other Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Pendleton the next Wednesday by noon.

Leave Pendleton every other Thursday at noon, arrive at Ashville the next Saturday by 6 p. m.

2159 From Ashville by Turkey Creek, Haywood c. h. or Waynesville, and Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ashville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6 p. m.

Leave Clayton every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 4 p. m.

2160 From Chapel Hill, by Pittsboro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to Fayetteville, thence by Northington's Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill; equal to 73 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville every Monday by 4 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Chapel Hill every Wednesday by 6 p. m.

2161 From Morgantown, by Little River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Bakersville, Greenville, and Ivy, to Ashville, 91 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p. m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 4 a. m., arrive at Morgantown every Tuesday by 8 p. m.

2162 From Statesville by Thomas' Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Statesville every Monday at 5 p. m., arrive at Mountain Creek same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Mountain Creek every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Statesville same day by 11 a. m.

2163 From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store, Allen's Store, Moffit's Mills, Brower's Mills, Weddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store, Gulph, and Pedlar's Mill, to Pittsboro'; equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 6 a. m., and return so as to arrive at Pittsboro' every Friday by 4 p. m.

2164 From Wentworth, by Troublesome Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashboro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday at 3 p. m., arrive at Ashboro' every Friday and Monday by 6 p. m.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday by 12 noon.

2165 From Fayetteville, by Packet Office, Carthage, Mechanics Hill, Calcedonia, and Hill's Store, to Salisbury, 142 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fayetteville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 10 a. m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 3 p. m., arrive at Fayetteville every Sunday by 5 p. m.

2166 From Fayetteville, by New Gilead, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville, Morgan's Store, and Chisholm's Store, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a. m.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 3 p. m., arrive at Fayetteville every Thursday by 4 p. m.

2167 From Cheraw, S. C. by Sneelsboro', N. C. Morven, Sharp's Store, Wadesboro', Beard's Store, Norwood's, Smith's Store, and Kendall's to Salisbury, 85 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.
Leave Cheraw every Sunday and Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Salisbury Monday and Thursday by 11 a. m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Cheraw every Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a. m.

2168 From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Cheraw, same day by 9 p. m.

Leave Cheraw every Monday at noon, arrive at Rockingham same day by 5 p. m.

2169 From Lumberton by Philadelphia, Montpelier, Bulvar, Cowper Hill, Stearnsville, Queensdale, and Alfordville to Lumberton, equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Stearnsville every Tuesday by 9 a. m., and at Lumberton the same by 7 p. m.

2170 From Warrenton by Hanson's Bridge, Belford, and Hillside to Nashville, 44 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Nashville every Wednesday at 10 a. m.

Leave Nashville every Wednesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p. m.

2171 From Halifax by Dawson's Road, Scotland Neck, Palmyra, and Clarke's Store, to Hamilton, 42 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Hamilton same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Halifax same day by 7 p. m.

2172 From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Hamilton, Wilkinston, Gardner's Bridge, Plymouth, and Cool Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a. m., arrive at Hamilton same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a. m., arrive at Plymouth every Friday by 4 p. m.

Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Columbia every Sunday by 7 p. m.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Plymouth same day by 8 p. m., at Hamilton every Tuesday by 6 p. m., and at Tarboro' every Wednesday by 5 p. m.

2173 From Washington by Bath, Pantego, bog House Landing, Germantown, Swindall, and Lake Landing to Middletown, 84 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Middletown every Saturday by 8 p. m.

Leave Middletown every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Washington every Thursday by 8 p. m.

2174 From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesboro' Spring Bank, Kingston, Cox's Bridge, and Cove Creek to Newbern, 220 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.
Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m., arrive at Newbern every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p. m.

Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p. m.

2180 From Keenansville by Rockfish to Wilmington, 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Keenansville every Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p. m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Keenansville every Friday by 10 a. m.

2181 From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles and back once a week.
Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p. m., arrive at Richlands same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Onslow c. h. by 11 a. m.

2182 From Newbern by Borden'sville to Beaufort, 46 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newbern every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Beaufort same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Newbern same day by 7 p. m.

2183 From Smithfield by Whitley's to Stantonburg, 39 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Smithfield same day by 6 p. m.

2184 From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Poplar Branch same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Poplar Branch every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a. m.

All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, when no particular time shall be specified.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly, in the months of May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail may be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, should be stated in every bid; and the proposal must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No. _____ from _____ to _____ for the yearly compensation of _____ dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur, or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip.

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable installments, as his pay shall become due, or as may be otherwise arranged. Should they

not agree as to the suitability of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final: or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made a condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract can be transferred without the approbation of the Postmaster General, and the assignment of a contract without his consent, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited.

16. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such cases the contract shall cease so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued, an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

17. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 19th day of October next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,

Postmaster General.

SPEECH OF MR. McDUFFIE,

Against the Protective System.

(Continued.)

If all the commercial nations in the world were to unite in a conspiracy, to cripple and restrict our commerce, by hostile regulations, so far as their own interests would be promoted by it;—if all the restraints interposed by the law of nations to protect that commerce, were annulled, and the nations of Europe had the unlimited power to make what regulations they pleased in regard to it, nothing worse could possibly be done, than what our own legislation has done already. It is true, Sir,—if there be any consolation in that,—that the injury is not inflicted by a foreign power, but by those who call themselves our brethren and fellow citizens. But I am far from perceiving anything in this circumstance to mitigate the injury. I solemnly declare, I would rather it were inflicted by foreign power. A dagger plunged by the hand of a brother, carries a severer pang to the heart of the injured party, from the very consideration that the blow was inflicted by one, who was under the most sacred obligations to arrest it, if aimed by another.

I must now invite the attention of the Committee for a few moments, to a brief exposition of the actual condition of suffering to which the Southern States have been reduced by this system. I will draw no picture of the imagination, but present a few decisive facts that will speak a language too unequivocal to admit of but one interpretation. For the last twelve years, the condition of the country has been growing worse and worse, in a steady progression. During this time the price of cotton has fallen from thirty to ten cents a pound, and every thing else in a corresponding degree. This state of things is peculiarly distressing. Almost any condition is tolerable which is permanent. We become reconciled to it by habit, and make all our calculations and pecuniary arrangements to accord with it. But when tariff is passed after tariff, extending farther and farther the oppressive influence of the system, constant pecuniary embarrassment is the almost unavoidable result. No prudence can avoid it. An unexpected decline in the price of produce baffles the calculations even of the most cautious; and in this downward tendency of things, the planter almost invariably finds, each successive year, his means of meeting his pecuniary engagements, less than he reasonably calculated when he entered them.

The profits of the cotton planter, with all the natural advantages with which Providence has favored him, are now actually less than those of any other description of capitalists in the Union. I speak of what I personally know, when I assert that the labor of a slave in the field, does not yield the owner more than 121-2 cents per day, on an average. Now, Sir, I leave it to any gentleman from the Middle or Eastern States, to say, whether the price of common field labor is not three or four times as high. Taking the

average of the various kinds of labor in those States, I feel authorized to say, it may be set down at fifty cents a day. I am aware of the prevalence of an idea, that slave labor is not as efficient as free labor; but, as regards agricultural pursuits it is entirely erroneous. No white man from New England, or any where else, can do more field labor than a South Carolina slave. Taking the average of the year, the Southern planter has greatly more labor performed by each hand, than the Northern farmer. With us, there is no season of rest from one end of the year, to the other. The winter season, which is a period of festivity and rest with the Northern farmers, is, with our planters, a period of active and laborious preparation for the ensuing spring. If, notwithstanding he cultivates the most valuable staple in the world, and works thus incessantly through the whole year, the labor of the Southern planter is not one fourth part as productive as the average of Northern labor; does it not furnish a striking commentary upon the ruinous and exhausting effects, of your oppressive system of taxation? If the soil and climate of Pennsylvania or New York were as well adapted to the culture of cotton as those of South Carolina or Georgia, I am well satisfied, that a Pennsylvania or New York farmer could not afford to cultivate cotton for less than twenty cents a pound, with all the industry and economy he could use. Let any man acquainted with the business of cotton planting, make an estimate of price for which he could afford to raise cotton, using hired labor at fifty cents a day, he will find the statement I have made amply confirmed by the result.

I know there was a time, Sir, when it was believed that the Southern planters were realizing so rich a harvest of prosperity, and such enormous profits, that it was thought nothing more than justice to cut down their incomes by this new species of agrarian legislation, to a level with those derived from other modes of employing capital. But, even if you had any semblance of right to exercise this arbitrary power of curtailing incomes and equalizing profits, you have carried it entirely beyond the point, at which your own principles would require you to stop. If you have a right to reduce the labor of the planter to a level with your own, have you any right to carry the reduction so far, that you shall receive three or four times as great a reward for your labor as the planter does for his? No agricultural community, that carried on the labors of the field by free labor, could have endured, or would have submitted to this system of oppressive exaction, until the price of labor had reached so low a point of depression, as it has in the Southern States. There is no example existing, of so great a fall in the price of any agricultural production, as that which has taken place in the Southern staples. From century to century, the price of corn, for example, maintains almost a uniform price, because the cost of its production—the actual labor required to produce it, cannot, as in the case of manufactures, be materially diminished by machinery. Thirty years ago, the price of cotton was nearly three times as high as it is at present, although the same quantity of manual labor is necessary to produce it now as at the former period. A corresponding reduction in the price of labor, is the necessary consequence. On the contrary, the price of grain is very nearly as high in the grain growing States, taking an average of several years, it was thirty years ago. No reduction, therefore, has taken place in the price of the labor employed in producing it. In fact, the average price of labor in the Northern States—including all pursuits—has evidently advanced, during the period under consideration. It cannot be otherwise, under a system of taxation and oppression, which annually draws from the Southern planters one-third of their incomes, to be distributed in bounties and disbursements among the people of the other States of the Union. It is the natural result of that system, and God only knows at what point of depression, short of the absolute ruin, it will stop. If this government shall persevere in the course it has hitherto pursued.

(To be continued.)

An Old Trojan.—A few days ago, a laud Terrapin was found alive in a field in the county of Culpepper, marked with the initials of a gentleman's name, in the year 1778, more than 51 years ago. The gentleman himself has been dead about 40 years!—This is another fact to prove the longevity of this shell. He is now taken into the house—but indulgence and ease, and laziness, may contribute to shorten his days. Richmond Compiler.



Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

We copy into our columns a more detailed account of the Revolution in France than we were able to do last week. We have heard nothing farther from that quarter. This government more than any other will feel great interest as to the result of the contest between the King and his Ministers and the Republicans of France. It is not unwisely conjectured that the Ministers would not have hurried the King into the commission of such excesses had not a promise of assistance been tendered to them from some neighboring powers. Whether the people who have risen in arms against the lawless reign of the late King (for he is dethroned) and a provisional government established would be satisfied to compound with him upon a dismissal of his Ministers and a reform of abuses, we are not able to determine. We should rather think not. They could place no confidence in a King who could thus betray them and attempt to abridge their constitutional liberties. The Duke of Orleans has been called to head the Nation, and what kind of government the Liberals will shape for themselves should success crown their present struggle, we cannot conjecture. Whether a limited monarchy, an aristocracy, or a representative Republican government.

It was reported in Paris that some misunderstanding had arisen between France and England relative to the occupation of Algiers by the former. Upon the surrender of Algiers by the Dey the French Genl. with the troops took possession of the several forts and ports of the city. The Dey has been set at liberty with the possession of everything that belongs to him personally. He has permission to retire with his family to any spot he may select. Every liberty civil and religious is allowed to the inhabitants. Would not the holding of Algiers as a French colony be dangerous to the commerce of Europe and America? Would it not give the French an unequal and superior power over the commerce of the Mediterranean? We are glad that the Dey of Algiers has been stripped of his power and driven from his dominions, but we would rather see some other and less dangerous Christian power in possession of his Sovereignty. It would be allowing France too great a political influence to suffer her to retain it.

We have looked in vain for some authentic information as to the result of the elections in the West, and for that reason we have foreborne to give any statement we have seen on either side, fearful that it might prove to be spurious or inaccurate. There has been a great struggle between the two parties in the western country, and if the President is sustained in the several states of the West we may confidently expect an upright, outright and downright republican administration. We are rather fearful however that the rejection of his signature to the Maysville road bill will probably come too directly into conflict with the immediate interest of the West, to secure the approbation and support of that section of the Union.

We discover Mr. Clay has thought it necessary to enter upon an electioneering campaign to prevent the route of his party and the annihilation of his favorite American System. At the public dinner which was given him in Cincinnati he canvassed the merits of the present administration, and if we were to take his shewing as exhibiting a true and accurate delineation of its beauties and deformities, the former would not "weigh a feather," when put into the balance with the latter. But to the tale of an enemy we cannot listen. We admire the extensive powers and sumptuous decorations of Mr. Clay's intellect, but we must forever reprobate the dangerous tendency of his political notions.

We perceive with pleasure that the distinguished Editor of the "Banner of the Constitution" has been prevailed upon to continue the publication of his paper, of such vast utility, if a sufficient patronage can be obtained to justify its continuance. Several gentlemen have promised us to become subscribers if the publication of the paper were not stopped. We will send on their names, with the money, as soon as we can see them, and will lend our efforts to add to the number. We would earnestly recommend it to our readers as being by far the ablest expositor of the Constitution, the most enlightened as to what ought to be the true policy of our country and with all the most instructive and interesting news-letter in the Union.

Mr. Wirt, the former attorney Genl. of the U. S. who has been employed by the Cherokees in Georgia to prosecute their case before the Supreme Court, addressed a very polite and gentlemanly letter to Gov. Gilmer of Georgia, apprising him of the fact, and in what manner he intended to regulate his conduct of the case. Gov. Gilmer works himself into a passion, and answers the letter of Mr. Wirt in a very angry tone. Such a return for the courteous manner in which Mr. Wirt dictated his letter was uncivil and unbecoming.

The French have subdued the Algerines entirely. The Dey has been taken, and is now confined in the Louvre under a strong guard, the city having been for some time in the hands of the French. We must believe, that in the present contest between the two powers, the Algerines have justice on their side to bear them out. But we must rejoice that those marauders and plunderers of our commerce are humbled, if they are not now placed under the entire subjection of the French nation.

We had scarcely congratulated our readers upon the disappearance of the Post-Office advertisement before we received a notice to continue it three weeks longer. We hope our friends will not grumble at its re-appearance for that length of time. We will make up what they lose now, in the additional quantity of news which we will give them when we enlarge our paper.

A spare corner being left in our paper we will devote it to the Oxford Examiner. He mistakes us if he supposes we meant to insinuate that he was not the author of the Editorial matter which appears in his columns. We only substituted the word "Writer" for Editor. That's all.

There has been no change in the Markets since last week. The prices of this week do not vary from the last.

REVOLUTION in FRANCE.

After the appearance of the Decrees dissolving the Chambers, restricting the right of suffrage, and suspending the Liberty of the Press, the Deputies then in Paris met and protested against these measures, declared that they had not been legally divested of their powers, and that they would only be deterred from exercising them by actual violence. A committee of the Deputies then had a conference with the Generalissimo of the King's troops, in which they demanded the repeal of the obnoxious Ordinances, together with the dismissal of the obnoxious Ministers; but their requests were not only rejected, but contemptuously rejected. When Marmont, who had borne these proposals, returned with the answer of the King, M. Lafayette exclaimed—"then the civil war is begun!" From this moment, all idea of compromise seems to have been abandoned by the popular party—the tri-colored flag was hoisted on the Tuilleries, the ensigns of the King were every where pulled down, or defaced—while a new impulse was given to the popular enthusiasm.

The population of the Capital had risen to a man, animated by a heroic zeal, which if ever equalled was never surpassed. On Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, it was a scene of carnage, sometimes the armed people prevailed, sometimes the King's troops; but on the last of these days the former were masters of the city, having been previously joined by several regiments of the line, and having compelled the Swiss Guard that defended the Tuilleries and Louvre to surrender.

The King, his family, and Ministers, had fled, to Rheims, by some accounts, by others to Nantes.

The following interesting account in detail is from the Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Herald of Aug. 3d: Details of the Late Conflicts in Paris, Paris, July 1830.—A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in these terms: "We are in for a revolution."

On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example.

Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw this early, symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with certainty and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, clerks, students, coachmen, and, in short, all classes. The firing became every moment more sharp.

I returned home, and after dinner was making my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there was a Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful. They took the body to the place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid unceasing cries of "Vengeance!" and "Aux armes! aux armes!" The report of an odd shot fell upon the ear at intervals, but, although the streets were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those above mentioned. A little later the lanterns were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful use made of them 41 years before. At ten o'clock the wooden guard house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gendarmes expelled, and the guard house itself set on fire. A party of Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered themselves to be disarmed.

Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At 11 o'clock comparative quiet

reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misanderstood. At four o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, principally in the Rue St. Honore. The well-dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuilleries were approached, but no act of hostility occurred up to ten o'clock. In the mean time while the brave of the *ci devant* Garde Nationale began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty three years of age), joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear on several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried and became the point d'appui. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for twelve hours by those heroic youths. The Tuilleries were attacked, and defended by the 3d Regiment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Vendeanes); they were the first soldiers who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gendarmes soon afterwards followed their example. I should have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. The 5th Regiment were ordered "Make Ready!" "Present!" and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee tore off his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embrace, but maintained their position. "Vive la ligne!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock I went to the Place du Carrousel. In the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighbourhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were *en face*. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The garden of the Tuilleries was closed. In the Place du Carrousel I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of the 3d Regiment of the Garde, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuilleries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment of Swiss Guards. They have perished!

A few soldiers of the Garde were eating their breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the *qui vive*, ready to mount or fall in.

I passed on to the Quai du Louvre. Pont des Arts (a wooden bridge for foot passengers opposite the Louvre,) and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tirailade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a *sang froid* only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale—horse and foot, and artillery. French and Swiss—taking especial care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible-looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions.

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered. The "line" fired no shot during the day. The 33d refused to act. The cannoners of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained. The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The Ministers all ran off, save Debellemo, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Tuilleries and the Louvre still held out, but at that moment a march along the Boulevard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regi-

ment of Infantry of the Guard. The remains of a regiment of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gendarmes de Chasse next followed—the horses cut up and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead; the survivors were on their way to join the King at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuilleries was renewed yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The palace was pillaged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss, having refused to surrender, cut to pieces. The tri-colored flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal.

The appointment of Gen. Lafayette to the command of the Nat'l Guard was a happy circumstance. 80,000 will be organized to-night.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is marching to Paris at the head of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard is at the head of the armed forces under Lafayette. The Royal emblem, and every mention of Royalty, have disappeared every where. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II, is in the mouths of all the lower orders. The troops are assembling to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31.—This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. On the day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers.

The Provisional Government has just been installed. It will be a moderate one, and composed of moderate men.

The Duke of Orleans has been appointed Lieut. General, and will be given a crown, which he will wear with more moderation than that which has been lost. The Crown has gone forever from Charles X. and his descendants. Charles is at Chartres, and has about 2000 troops with him.

The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

"PARIS, JULY 29. The Moniteur contains some news from the departments. Wherever the ordinances and the events at Paris were known, the sentiments of the people had been expressed with the same indignation against the measures of the Court, and the same enthusiasm for the charter and the liberty of the press have been displayed.

The President Duke of Orleans is the son of the well known Egalite, who suffered during the French Revolution by the guillotine and exile, to the ex-king. He was several years himself a Colonel in the republican cavalry, and fought various battles under the tri-colored flag. He was afterwards obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a professor of Mathematics, and, some time after, came over to this country, and took up this residence at Chiswick. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to France, and had the whole of his immense property restored to him. London Globe.

Rowan County. Superior Court of Law, APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State; it is ordered by the court that publication be made 4 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830. 4/40 HY. GILES, c. l. c.

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro man who says his name is Daniel, and belongs to the Widow Sebley of South Carolina and was hired to Capt. Alexander Ingram. Said boy is about 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, of common size, all of his toes off of his right foot except the great toe, and the toes on the left affected, occasioned by a frost bite. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER, S. J. Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37/1

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 5th inst. a Negro man who says he belongs to the estate of Francis Neely, dec'd and was hired by Thomas Allison. Said boy is 33 or 40 years old, yellow complexion of common size, little affected in his eyes, the owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER, S. J. Salisbury, September 10th, 1830. 36

J. MURPHY,

Is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

GOODS. suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and sent with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitting exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and discerning public. Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 34/48

Female School.

THE Female Seminary, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell will commence on the 1st Monday in November next. 6/43

Salisbury RACES!



THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue three days.

First day: two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

Second day: mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day.

Third day: county purse, three heat in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, raised and owned in the county of Rowan.

SAM'L JONES, Proprietor, 15th Sept. 1830. 6/43

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro boy who says his name is John, and belongs to Archy Cowden of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER, S. J. Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37/1

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen. on Main street a few doors from the Court-house, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying cheap GOODS.

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edmund Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware, made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship, and hopes by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS. Dec. 4th, 1829. 17

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG,

Wholesale Dry Goods Business, in the City of New-York, with W. Jacot & A. B. Embury, under the firm of

JACOT, EMBURY & YOUNG.

Store No. 2 Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases. 6/37

New-York, August 1, 1830.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash. JAMES HUIE, JOSIAH HUIE. June 22d. 1830. 25

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAMES WISEMAN, SAM'L HARGRAVE, Ex'rs, August 13th, 1830. 33/1

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, or an indulgence can be given.

POETRY.

WITH POOR IS ALL BUT HOPE AND LOVE.

By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

When people all but hope and love,
I clasp thee to my faithful heart;
For wealth and fame I vowed to love,
That we might weep no more to part!
Tears have gone by—long weary years
Of toil to win the comfort now—
Of ardent hopes of sickening fears—
And wealth is mine—but where art thou?

Poem's dazzling dreams, for thy dear sake,
Rose brighter than before to me;
I clung to all I deemed could make
My burning heart more worthy thee.
Years have gone by—the laurel droops
In mockery o'er my injured brow
A conquered world before me stoops,
And fame is mine—but where art thou?

In life's first hours, despised and lone,
I wept and thro' the busy crowd;
But now that life's best hopes are gone,
Thy great with pride and murmurs loud.
Oh! for thy voice! thy happy voice,
To breathe its laughing welcome now!
Wealth, fame, and all that should rejoice,
To me are vain—but where art thou?

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for Cash, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for Cash as goods of the same quality can be purchased anywhere in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C. Sept. 7th, 1830. 6m60

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment. Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and of C. L. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court. A. TORRENCE. April 17th, 1830. 15

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street, four doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for
Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and
Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,
Bedsteads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 11th, 1830. 32tf
N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JULY SESSION, 1830.

ANDREW and William Hunsucker vs. Betsy, Sally, Susannah, Magdalena, Philip and John Fulbright, heirs of John Fulbright, dec'd. and others: Petition for division of Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Betsy, Sally, Susannah, Magdalena, Philip, John and William heirs at Law of John Fulbright, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be published six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincoln on the 4th Monday, after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry M'Beir, Clerk of said Court at office, the third Monday in July, 1830. 633

VARDRY M'BEIR, Ck.

Hampton & Palmer,



HAVE formed a copartnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well. And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary all scores should be settled up.

EBENEZER DICKSON,

Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegant and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured anywhere. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern seal leather of the first quality. Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35tf

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27tf

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

July 12th, 1830.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FARE, &c.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good, gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route. Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.

June 14th, 1830. 23tf

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1828. 11

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to J. H. DE CARTERET. Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32tf

Writing & Wrapping Paper, MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office. June, 1830. 21

Wholesale Hardware Store

NO. 99, PEARL STREET.

Nearly opposite the Pearl Street House, NEW YORK.

FOLGER & LAMB, are now receiving a full supply of seasonable GOODS. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in their line; which they will sell at the lowest market prices. They have on hand,

Real stag, fancy Forbuck, horn tip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers; table and butchers' Steels; butcher, Bread shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two-blade Knives; sportsman's piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade, and springback pocket Knives; Sheep-shears, Scissors and Razors, shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Pliers, Carpenters' lath, shoemaker's and saddler's Hammers; cooper's and carpenters' Compasses, Corn Mills, Patent Coffee Mills, bench and hand Vises, bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches, lifting Handles, nail and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps, Waffle Irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, H and HL Hinges, pew Hinges, crest Hinges, cast Butt Hinges, flat and round Bolts, W oodscrews, iron and steel Knitting Pins, Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candelsticks, pod and Screw Augers, Steel-wrds, single and double hand-screw Plates, Scale Beams, K b L Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, carpenter's and cooper's Adzes; mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, short and long handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cocks' Ldies, Brass Kettles, house and alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Scales, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks, Coach Wrenches, Stomp Joints, white-wash, paint, shor, scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting Brushes; cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and Ironhead Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wire, Braces and Bits, Tap Borers, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Toy Irons, Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Snuffers, and Sauffer Trays, Bread Baskets, Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters, Gun Flints, Oilstones, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whip-things, Combs, Commode Knobs and Rings, Curtain Pins, Escutcheons, Bedcaps, Brass Batts, Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window Pullies, Anvils and Vises, Trace Chains, sand Paper, Bed Keys, British and American Inkpowder, Spectacles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils, brass bracket and Chamber Candlesticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds, Suspender Buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest Buttons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes, Curran Rings, Japan'd Lamps, Cop-wire, Iron Tutania, Britannia, and plated table and tea Spoons; Cork-screws, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads; French and Dutch Snuff Boxes, iron and brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, brass thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closer, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till locks, Spades and Shovels, halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Tailors' and Women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Cocks, Razor Stroops, Horse Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

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Wagon and Cart BOXES;

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Nearly opposite the Pearl Street House, NEW YORK.

FOLGER & LAMB, are now receiving a full supply of seasonable GOODS. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in their line; which they will sell at the lowest market prices. They have on hand,

Real stag, fancy Forbuck, horn tip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers; table and butchers' Steels; butcher, Bread shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two-blade Knives; sportsman's piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade, and springback pocket Knives; Sheep-shears, Scissors and Razors, shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Pliers, Carpenters' lath, shoemaker's and saddler's Hammers; cooper's and carpenters' Compasses, Corn Mills, Patent Coffee Mills, bench and hand Vises, bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches, lifting Handles, nail and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps, Waffle Irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, H and HL Hinges, pew Hinges, crest Hinges, cast Butt Hinges, flat and round Bolts, W oodscrews, iron and steel Knitting Pins, Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candelsticks, pod and Screw Augers, Steel-wrds, single and double hand-screw Plates, Scale Beams, K b L Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, carpenter's and cooper's Adzes; mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, short and long handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cocks' Ldies, Brass Kettles, house and alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Scales, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks, Coach Wrenches, Stomp Joints, white-wash, paint, shor, scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting Brushes; cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and Ironhead Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wire, Braces and Bits, Tap Borers, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Toy Irons, Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Snuffers, and Sauffer Trays, Bread Baskets, Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters, Gun Flints, Oilstones, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whip-things, Combs, Commode Knobs and Rings, Curtain Pins, Escutcheons, Bedcaps, Brass Batts, Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window Pullies, Anvils and Vises, Trace Chains, sand Paper, Bed Keys, British and American Inkpowder, Spectacles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils, brass bracket and Chamber Candlesticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds, Suspender Buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest Buttons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes, Curran Rings, Japan'd Lamps, Cop-wire, Iron Tutania, Britannia, and plated table and tea Spoons; Cork-screws, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads; French and Dutch Snuff Boxes, iron and brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, brass thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closer, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till locks, Spades and Shovels, halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Tailors' and Women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Cocks, Razor Stroops, Horse Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

Cut and Wrought NAILS,

Wagon and Cart BOXES;

which are sold at the Manufacturers' prices.

FOLGER and LAMB refer to Messrs. Austin and Burns, of Salisbury; and Samuel F. Gelston and Co. of Cabarrus county. F. & L. August 1st, 1830. 30tf

Wholesale Hardware Store

NO. 99, PEARL STREET.

New Fashionable & Cheap

GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Tailoring Business.